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TORRANCE HERALD

CHRISTMAS CANDY



Gift Boxes \$1-\$1.50 up to \$3

Sumptuous delights await to tease the palate in wonderful WHITMAN'S and CHRISTOPHER'S CANDIES Dressed up for the holiday occasion, you will find any one of the boxes adept expression of thoughtfulness.

Daintily tasteful—indispensable for Christmas

Dolley Drug Co.

For Santa's Sleigh

Two in Family Have Broken

Harry Crawford Jr., nine old son of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford of 2409 Redondo, sustained a fracture while playing ball on the T. It is asserted that several fell on him during the game. This is the second accident in the Crawford family within a time. Harry's sister Jean sustained a broken arm while a cartwheel at school two prior to Harry's accident. youngsters were given treatment at the Jared Torrancia Memorial hospital.

Use Our Want

MILK

KERN'S

MILK

ALW FRE

Drink more ON LISTEN TO THE WISDOM SONG

Drink me, my friends, the who day long.

PHONE TORRANCE PHONE REDONDO OR TELL THE DRI

TWO

State Affairs

(Continued)

Skirmish No. 2

While Secretary Pierce attacked the administration and Tax Commissioner Blight on one flank (see above), M. D. Lack, tax counselor of the California Taxpayers' Association, led an assault on the other. But Commissioner Blight, on former ground and with the reinforcements of a ruling from Attorney General U. S. Webb, managed to repulse the assault.

The Battleground, M. D. Lack of Los Angeles, on behalf of the California Taxpayers' Association, attacked the already much-attacked cited of the 4 per cent income tax, and asked Commissioner Blight for a report on the difference between the 1928 and 1929 taxes of franchise corporations. Commissioner Blight refused to surrender, and contended that in obtaining the report on the 25,000 franchise corporations Lack's association would slow up the work of the department and perhaps delay the receipt of reports.

Answered by repeated sallies from Tax Counselor Lack, and sending pending disaster without the aid of reinforcements, Commissioner Blight appealed to Attorney General Webb, received reinforcements which routed, for the time being, the Taxpayers' association's assault.

The Victory Drawing up reinforcements for the administrative tax law forces, Attorney General Webb ruled that no private persons, corporations or associations can compel Commissioner Blight to reveal corporation franchise taxes until all of the returns and amounts of taxes have been approved finally and the time has elapsed for filing protests of appeals. Webb also ruled that "when such reports can be given legally they shall be obtained at the expense of the party receiving them and not at the cost of the State."

Lobbyists Blacklist

In the U. S. legislation is made by three bodies. They are: the two Houses of Congress—the Senate, the House of Representatives—and the House of Representatives, the most influential body in the country. Investigation for long-standing tampering with the other two houses. California, like every other state, has its House of Lobbyists too. While no sweeping investigation of California's lobbyists was begun last week by the State Legislature (the Legislature not being in session), one was promised for the 1931 session.

Reason: A fortnight ago, northern California lobbyists for Big Business and industrial interests, endeavoring to lobby for their interests in national politics, met at San Francisco. Whether they did so or not, word soon reached the State Capitol that the lobbyists had met to organize a drive to "reward their friends and defeat their enemies in the next legislative race; that they also had prepared a blacklist of a dozen legislators, chiefly members of the farm bloc, whom they marked for defeat at the next election—the first to be held under the new redistricting whereby the so-called "cow counties" will have greatly increased voting strength in the Senate. Rumors of the lobbyists' blacklist, rapidly bruited about the Capitol, soon reached the blacklisted legislators. Then in rapid succession, the farm bloc hit back, threatened to ban all lobbyists from both houses of the State Legislature—and enforce the ban at all times.

Legislators, who last week declared they had been marked by the lobbyist group, had the following to say: Assemblyman Percy West of Sacramento: "It is time for a showdown in the California Legislature. Personally, I consider the blacklist prepared by the lobbyists an honor roll on which I am proud to have my name."

Assemblyman Bert Adams of Livingston: "... a new attempt at dollar-domination in the Legislature."

Assemblyman Bradford S. Criswell of Tracy: "I have never known 'big business' when it was right, and I have never, knowingly, supported it when it was wrong."



ROBERT A. CONDEE "A Single for Heck's Pant."

control or influence elections. They announced that the blacklist was a fabrication of the farm bloc for campaign purposes, that by making martyrs of themselves they hoped to win the sympathy of their constituents.

Southern California legislators reported placed on the blacklist: Senator Edwin A. Mueller, El Cajon; Senator J. I. Wagy, Bakerfield; Assemblyman Chris N. Johnson, Paso Robles; Assemblyman Crowell D. Eddy, National City. None, however, had any comment to make.

Billboard Ban

Created by the 1929 Legislature was the Legislative Committee for the Preservation of the Scenic Beauty of California Highways. At the committee's first meeting, long resolutions, its duties are short, specific. It is instructed to find what legislative measures are necessary to free California's highways from advertising signs, hectic architecture of barbers' shops, and bizarre hot-dog stands.

Last week the committee, meeting at Los Angeles, and having agreed that "the desecration is evident and something must be done," decided upon two methods of procedure: 1) To wait until the U. S. Supreme Court decides upon the constitutionality of the Massachusetts anti-billboard law before devising legislative measures; 2) to appeal to the retailers, signs and parade-in-their-State of billboard owners, et cetera, before resorting to laws and their enforcement.

Committees also took under consideration the feasibility of a plan to confine all outdoor advertising to the highways to so-called commercial districts.

Utilities Lining

To Los Angeles late last fortnight came the State Legislative Tax Investigating Committee bent upon conducting a hearing on the taxation of publicly-owned utilities. At the Los Angeles office of the State Railroad Commission they met, heard the arguments of worried representatives of publicly-owned utilities, who blocked there because they had heard movements were on foot to place a tax upon them (they are now exempt from taxation) and thus bring some \$1,500,000 annually into the State's coffers.

The affairs of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Modesto Irrigation District, the East Bay Municipal Utilities District were described by their representatives, who set up the plea that taxation of such utilities would be inimical to the best public interests.

Publicly-owned utilities, they urged, are even now, without taxation, at a serious disadvantage compared to private utilities. When publicly-owned utilities find it necessary to increase their capital they are compelled to resort to bond issues, and must have the consent of two-thirds of the voters. Privately-owned utilities, on the other hand, need only go before the State Railroad Commission to get permission for bond issues.

While the State would receive some \$1,500,000 additional revenue yearly should the publicly-owned utilities be taxed, the consumer would be the ultimate sufferer, not the utilities. Los Angeles representatives presented evidence to show that at the present time reductions of rates to consumers, amounting to approximately 35 per cent, would be offset under taxation.

CALIFORNIA NEWS REVIEW

at San Francisco, steam, shortline, and electric railroads, railway express companies and light, gas and power concerns had their tax inquiring. Asked by the committee for suggestions as to changes in the present system of taxing utility corporations, the utility spokesmen, while admitting they believed themselves overtaxed, showed no interest in having the present system changed. Wary, the utilities declared that an unsatisfactory, but tolerable present system is better than sweeping changes, even minor alterations.

Reason: Nearly 20 years ago, in 1911, the present tax on gross receipts of utility corporations was adopted. This tax came with the "separation of sources" law, whereby State and local taxes were separated as to sources of revenue. The tax on utilities was one taken over by the State.

Since then the money needs of the State have grown. And it has been necessary now and then to change the gross receipts tax rates, which now vary from 1 per cent to 7 1/2 per cent, dependent on the type of utility. Each of these changes has been attended with bitterness, legislative strife, culminating in the King tax bill fight of 1921, which, according to a report of the now defunct California Tax Commission "supplied sufficient drama to suffice for a long period."

Little Brother

In Sacramento last week met the newly-formed California State Farm Board (News Review Oct. 28-Nov. 1). "The brother" to the Federal Farm Board at Washington. For an entire day, board members, nine of them, all farm leaders, and headed by Chico's Robert A. Condee, sat together in an organization meeting, where they considered "general orders" by Governor Young.

To the board members, the Governor outlined the major agricultural problems which his administration would have under consideration. It was indicated that the board will inaugurate its work with a quick survey of existing conditions in all branches of California agriculture, each member attending to the branch which he represents. The survey made, the board will then make an analysis of what the divisions of the State Department of Agriculture, other government farm agencies, are doing to meet the problems.

Possibility is that when the State Farm Board has made its preliminary survey, it will meet with a representative of the Federal Farm Board to discuss Federal-State cooperation.

Members of the board, announced last fortnight (News Review, Oct. 28, Nov. 3), learned at the Governor's meeting how long the terms of their respective offices were to be. Governor Young, in planning the terms of office, arranged them so that no future governor can secure control, unless re-elected. The terms of office of the present board members: A. B. Miller, Fontana (San Bernardino), and A. C. Hanson, Santa Paula, to serve until Oct. 28, 1930; J. A. Irving, Placerville, and E. C. Adams, Chico, to serve until Oct. 28, 1931; Frank T. Elliott, Cutler (Tulare), and C. E. Gray, Oakland, to serve until Oct. 28, 1932; Merritt H. Adamson, Los Angeles, and A. T. Spencer, Woodland (Yolo), to hold office until Oct. 28, 1933.

Political Notes

Opposition

At Los Angeles, down from his winter home at Berkeley last week was former Governor Friend W. Richardson (1923-1927). At Los Angeles Hayward Hotel (citadel of newspapermen, politicians) the former Governor registered, prepared for several weeks' stay. His purpose: To "organize the opposition" to Governor Clement L. Halloun Young in the 1930 gubernatorial race.

Quizzed by George Beall, able newspaperman of the United Press, Opposition Organizer Richardson declared: 1) he was not definitely a candidate; 2) he had not decided to back any one candidate or group. (News Review, Nov. 4-10).

Said he: "I am here to organize the opposition. If I am asked to run, I'll get into the fight. If the people want someone else, I'll back the selected person. . . . I am here for a series of informal conferences regarding the campaign."



RAY L. RILEY . . . threw in his hat.

Himself a newspaper publisher (Berkeley Gazette), he numbers among his friends and political supporters many an influential publisher, likes to talk over their problems with them, likes to chat with newsmen. Last week he chatted with United Pressman Beall, listed possible candidates for governor. The candidates, in the order listed by Richardson: Buron Fitts, District Attorney of Los Angeles County; Ray E. Riley, State Controller, San Bernardino; State Senator Frank Merriam, of Long Beach, chairman of the State Republican Committee; State Treasurer Charles Johnson, of Sacramento; State Senator Nelson Edwards, of Orange.

But former-Governor Richardson's two-weeks' stay in Los Angeles was cut short before Thursday of last week. "Urgent business" called him back to Berkeley. There newsmen of the San Francisco Examiner, original Hearstpaper and Young sympathizer, tracked him down, got from him this information: Five potential candidates for Governor have been holding conferences in Southern California to determine which one will make the race against Governor Young. . . . The five agreed that only one of them would run. The choice is to be made next week, probably at a conference in Los Angeles.

In The Ring

While former-Governor Richardson pondered over his own candidacy, the candidacies of five others, and waited for the Los Angeles conference which would decide upon one (see above), State Controller Riley pondered too, and then definitely threw his hat into the gubernatorial ring. Young opponents were amazed. They wondered whether Candidate Riley had not been "premature," wondered what influence the declaration of Riley's candidacy would have upon the Los Angeles conference. Then they came to this conclusion: All the Opposition (to Governor Young) candidates, would declare themselves, throw their hats into the ring, sound out public sentiment. Then, after public sentiment had been censused, four candidates would withdraw, leaving only the strongest as the Opposition candidate.

In the San Bernardino San, that county's most potent newspaper, Controller Riley on Friday of last week authorized the announcement of his candidacy. Said the Sun: "Although he issued no formal statement, friends say that Riley will be the foremost issue in his campaign, as he is regarded by supporters as the State's leading authority on taxation."

Controler Riley came to San Bernardino County in 1906, established his home at Colton, entered business (drugs) there. He was elected a County Supervisor in 1912; entered the State government in 1918 when Governor William D. Stephens appointed him as a member of the State Water Commission. In 1919 he was appointed Real Estate Commissioner, upon the creation of that office. Later he was appointed State Controller to fill a vacancy, and was elected to that office in 1922, re-elected in 1924. He is international president of the Lions' Clubs, a member of the Presbyterian Church, is married, has one child, a daughter.

Senator Slighting

Especially alert for happenings pertaining to California, Washington correspondents of California's metropolitan papers, news agen-

cies, continually dog the steps of California's two senators, Shoup and Johnson. Last week, during a drowsy period in the news harvest, correspondent correspondents, reporters, casually looked over the invitation list to President Hoover's White House dinner in honor of Ambassador Britain Dawes. To most of the newsmen the story of the White House dinner was of minor news value. But to correspondents of California papers it was of extreme major value. Reason: It is scanning the list for the names of the two California Senators they saw that the name of Hiram Johnson had been omitted.

In a frenzied rush, the local correspondents hastened to battered typewriters, pounded out a story to tell Californians that Hoover had not invited Johnson to his dinner, and Johnson, they remembered, was the sole member of the foreign relations committee not to receive an invitation.

To the California public, correspondents recalled the fact that Johnson had voted against Hoover in the President's opposition to the export debarment principle of farm relief. He had also voted against the President's advocacy of the flexible provision of the tariff act. Correspondents thus suggested in the dinner episode an open split between Hoover and Johnson.

But on the day following, Johnson received a letter from the President wherein it was explained that there had been a mistake in sending out the invitations. I am most deeply pained that such an accident should have happened," said Hoover.

Army & Navy

Dirigible Base

For many a month the United States Navy has contemplated building a new dirigible site base. And because the Pacific Coast presented such admirable weather conditions for flying, Navy officials strongly favored locating the dirigible site somewhere in California. This westward came numerous navy men. Over many a prospective site they traveled, to many a hopeful city official they talked. Finally, from Secretary of the Navy Adams' office came the report, after all prospective sites had been examined, that the selection had been narrowed down to two locations; one at Sunnyvale, Santa Clara County, between San Jose and Palo Alto; the other near San Diego at Camp Kearney.

Anxious to bring the great 900,000 Navy dirigible base to the respective care of California, both Los Angeles and San Francisco last week were bringing pressure to bear on Navy officials. Los Angeles, in favor of bringing the base to Southern California, and not being favored itself as the Navy's respective care, to lend all possible aid to San Diego. San Francisco, on the other hand, has already organized a movement to bring the base to Sunnyvale in the north of the State.

The proposed dirigible base will house the two dirigibles planned to be the world's largest—which the Navy is having built at a cost of \$8,500,000. When the base site is finally picked, the report will go to the General Board of the Navy for approval and then to Congress, for an appropriation to cover the cost.

Diego Attacked

From San Pedro last week set out a fighting squadron of airplanes, battleships and submarines with theoretical blood in their eyes. They were San Diego bound, and their plan was to attack San Diego from above, on, and below the surface. Theoretically San Diego stood no chance of escape.

But as newsmen explained, "it was all in fun." The battle fleet, practicing, was conducting a three-day series of maneuvers, with San Diego the simulated point of attack. Local aircraft units acted as scouts, locating the attacking battleships and reporting their activities to the submarines, which moved out to meet the attackers, as part of the defense unit of the San Diego port. The U. S. S. Langley, normally based at San Diego, was operating with the attacking fleet, aiding in the sham battle as an aircraft carrier.

When the battle was over, and the din of warfare had subsided, the office of Rear Admiral Henry V. Butler sent out a report that theoretically San Diego had successfully, with her anti-air defense, withstood the attack of the marauding battleships.

What They Say About The New Ford Car

This is letter No. 4 of a series the original copy of which will be found in the office.

"From Tree to Consumer"

Consolidated Lumber Company

Manufacturers Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Pine and Redwood Lumber

Torrance, California, November 13th, 1929.

Schultz, Peckham and Schultz, Torrance, California.

Dear George and Charlie:

I have just returned from my trip to Canada, and thought you might be interested to know what I think of the new Ford by now. Well, you have one real booster, I am surely sold on the little car, the ease with which it handles at all speeds and the way it takes the hills and rough country makes motoring on a long trip a real pleasure.

As you recall, I left here July 15th, and returned October 15th. In that time, I drove about 9,000 miles over hills, mountain roads, deserts, and rough prairie country. Incidentally I ran into a little mud now and then, but never a minute's delay, where larger cars were stuck. I pulled around and went on my way.

I did nothing to the car except keeping it oiled and greased and always by an authorized Ford dealer. By so doing I felt the car was always taken care of by experienced mechanics that knew the car, and I attribute a lot of my successful trip to the Ford service.

I come from Winnipeg, in seven days and averaged 20 and a fraction miles to the gallon of gasoline—might say, I did all daylight traveling.

Hope these facts are of some interest to you, and will help you sell more cars—for no one can go wrong buying a Ford car, at least, that is my belief.

Sincerely yours,
Chas. V. Jones.

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32x4 1/2 S.S.	14.30
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33x5 S.S.	19.40
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age or greater dependability.

The mileage left in your old tires has a value to someone. We will make you a liberal allowance for it on a set of Kelly balloons. On this basis a set of regular Kelly-Springfield tires will actually cost you less cash than you would have to pay for some inferior make.

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